

Smashing Defense of Huns in the West

Paris, Dec. 1.—Intense artillery activity was maintained today along the greater portion of the allied front in France and Belgium. German redoubts and trenches were heavily shelled and in many cases badly damaged, tonight's communique from the war office states. In Belgium the British and French bombarded with especial severity the German defensive organization to the east of Bruchignole. In one redoubt a breach of nearly a hundred feet resulted from the shelling.

On the road between Chaulnes and Roy, an armored train was assailed by a storm of fire from our artillery and was obliged to turn back.

GERMAN EDITOR BEGINS TO SEE THINGS AS THEY REALLY ARE

London, Nov. 26.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, in the latest issue of his paper received here, tells his countrymen that they must expect a war of exhaustion. He ridicules the German talk about Swedish intervention and the idea that Russia will conclude a separate peace. He says he considers it no sign of the strength that the German government steadily refuses to disclose "its war aims," and blames the government for making "too much noise" about food regulations.

Herr Harden says the soil of Germany is free and her armies are everywhere in enemy territory, but that none of her enemies have been disarmed, that none of them seems near collapse, and that the mightiest of them, Great Britain, can not honestly be said to be even seriously wounded. All of them, he says, believe that they will be victorious, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means.

Herr Harden points out that Russia is "farther than ever from that decline which we, in our madness, so eagerly believed," and says it is folly to suppose that any of the entente powers are ready to talk peace.

HOW THEY VIEW IT

United States papers that are back of the big business interests of the republic join in commendation of President Wilson's protest to Great Britain against her blockade of the German coast. They are a unit in the opinion that United States cargoes bound for neutral European ports, no matter how close to Germany, should be allowed to pass freely across the waters.

Some of them go as far as to suggest an embargo against the sale of war munitions to Great Britain should she continue this illegal and unwarranted interference with United States vessels, but this may be taken as a mere explosion of temper and the thing most unlikely to happen, for the reason that in a business deal the average United States citizen was never known to bite his own nose off to spite his face. The fact that United States bank clearings for October were more than three billions in excess of any previous month's record in the history of the country is the best guarantee that nothing of this sort will be done.

The assumption by the press of the republic that all vessels built up by the British carried cargoes intended only for the legitimate uses of the people of neutral countries is amusing. In a three-month period there were

276 of these steamers halted, all on their way to Scandinavian ports. As the British halt only the suspicious cargoes, it is reasonable to assume that very many additional vessels were allowed to pass unmolested. The assumption that all these cargoes were honestly intended for neutral use is absurd on the very face of things.

But not all United States papers take the antagonistic view. The Boston Transcript, for instance, views the situation from an altogether different angle, as do a few others who feel certain that in the end Britain will see that United States shippers get full value for all cargoes seized. Says the Boston paper: "The big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the navy of Great Britain. But for that protection our ships would today be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons, and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the William P. Frye type would never have ceased."

PREMIER MCBRIDE ANTI-PROHIBITION

Victoria, Nov. 26.—A deputation of anti-prohibitionists attended at Victoria today before the provincial executive presenting a petition signed by thirty-four thousand names. The petitioners virtually asked that all the demands of the prohibitionists be denied. Col. Prior, a former minister of militia in the federal cabinet, introduced the delegation which contained comparatively few labor men, but was representative of large business firms. Among the principal speakers were Mayor Taylor, of Vancouver, and R. P. Tippecott, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

In reply the premier made no definite announcement of policy, but what he did say could hardly be said to be favorable to the prohibitionists cause. He said British Columbia had never felt herself called upon to follow the lead of other provinces like Alberta and Saskatchewan, which he cited. He thought the public temper was now in a turmoil, which was bad business, to introduce revolutionary movements. The first business of the country and the people was now to prosecute the war. Our time, said the premier, might better be taken up now with a discussion of purely domestic questions.

BULGARIA TO BRITAIN

Bulgaria! remember these words which you addressed to Great Britain in October, 1876, and to which you put your hand:

"If ever the Bulgarians were again, if ever they succeed in throwing off the yoke of slavery which has weighed on them for five centuries, if ever they acquire the right to live, not as a nation of slaves, but as a free people governing themselves, the honor of the achievement will be due to the greatest measure to the noble British people."

Quoting this great statement, Mr. Atherton-Jones, K. C., says in the Westminster Gazette:

"I share your view that the people of Bulgaria can never fight by the side of the Turk against the vindications of their national existence." "Tricked (by their czar) into believing they are fighting for national existence, they are now being deceived by the German demonstration against Serbia, the Bulgarian people have fought by the side of the Turk against the vindicators of their national existence. Turks now occupy their sea shores and Germans their western front—Bulgaria as a nation seems doomed to perish in the fire of her own treachery."

Dominion War Loan Subscribed More Than Double

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—Subscriptions to the Canadian war loan, which closed on Tuesday, totalling \$100,000,000 will be accepted by the minister of finance. This is just double the amount of the loan as advertised. The extra \$50,000,000 will be set aside to establish a credit with the finance department for the imperial government in connection with the payment of shells and other munitions of war ordered in Canada. All subscriptions of \$50,000 and less will be accepted in full. The total subscriptions will reach some figure between the \$100,000,000 and the \$150,000,000 mark.

PLANNED REVOLUTION TO EMBROIL STATES

New York, Nov. 26.—From a foreign official source, in no way connected with European affairs, there came out last night the story that a fund of approximately \$30,000,000 was made available about six months ago from German sources to start a new revolution in Mexico with Victoriano Huerta and other Mexicans opposed to Carranza as its leaders, the purpose being to embroil the United States with its southern neighbor, and in that way stop the export of arms and munitions of war to the allies. Within the last few weeks Carranza agents, it was said, have found \$500,000 in Havana and \$95,000 in Mexico City, both of these deposits being parts of this "war fund" and there was every reason to believe the disbursement of \$30,000,000 was under the control of the German worker, who was known in this country as Franz von Rinteele, and also as F. Hansen. Ten millions is the amount understood to have been available for starting the revolution, which was about to get under way when the United States nipped it in the bud and arrested General Huerta on his arrival at the border on June 27 last. The new revolution, it was said, was planned in Spain, a fact that accounts for the unexpected departure of Huerta from Barcelona for New York last winter.

TAFT TELLS CANADIANS HE HAS PROFOUND ADMIRATION FOR THEM

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 25.—W. H. Taft, ex-president of the United States, lectured last evening before an audience that packed the First Methodist Church. Sir John Gibson presided, and Mayor Walters gave the distinguished visitor an official welcome on behalf of the city and presented him with an illuminated address. The ex-president's subject was "Signs of the Times." He made only brief reference to the war, remarking that Canada was now passing through "the same crucible" through which the United States passed during the civil war.

"We have profound admiration for the courage and sacrifices of our neighbor to the north, which is responding to the throbs of patriotism," he said.

In responding to the vote of thanks he referred to the hundred years of peace. He stated that he would do all in his power to promote the establishment of an international court of arbitration to settle all differences between nations. The supreme court of the United States would serve as a model. In case any nation was attacked all other nations would be bound to go to its aid. The fact that

there had been 100 years peace between the United States and Canada with 4,000 miles of undefended boundary, was, he believed, an example to the world. All the differences between the two countries had been settled by arbitration. Previous to that there had been wars which fought that both nations could fight.

MURDERER TELLS THRILLING STORY OF DOUBLE MURDER IN NORTH

Thrilling adventure and blood-curdling narrative are inseparably bound up with the story of the murder at Fort McMurray, by Otto Bushner, of H. J. McColley and Michael Reis, as fully revealed in the crime reports and coroner's depositions which have just reached Edmonton. Bushner, it will be remembered, killed the two men, set fire to the shack in an attempt to hide the evidence of his crime, led over thirty Mounted Police and special constables in a merry chase for eleven days, and finally shot himself through the head when about to be captured. The crime is one of the most remarkable that have taken place in the Edmonton district.

For some considerable time there was a doubt as to whether one or two men were murdered, although there was a strong suspicion that there were two, but the problem was cleared up by a confession found on Bushner's body, addressed to his wife, as follows:

"Dear wife,—When these lines reach you I shall probably be dead (so I hope). Not that I was tired of life, but I didn't want to be dragged around the courts, so I have determined to point the rifle against myself if there is nothing else for me. I now want to describe shortly to you how this wild story happened. You know we both, Reis and I, were getting Reis' fish. While getting the last load he did not succeed in getting loose the stick, on which they hung up, and he took the axe and swung it with an oath to cut the stick through. While doing so he took the last load he had at him and gave him a good name. He said if I didn't keep quiet he would fix me right. At the same time he swung again, and I took the axe out of his hands while it came down, and hit him with it. In my passion, I probably hit him with it once while he was on the ground, and I think that was the last. I then took the money from him, as I didn't want to go home, but beat it right away, and would be in need of a little money if I had any hope at all of getting out. On my way I got lost in the woods, and I went to Miller's, to borrow fifty dollars, and found McColley there. I asked Miller outside for the money, but he didn't have any. While going into the house there was an axe beside the trail. I still had an old grudge against McColley, but knew Miller would help him. I therefore wanted to stun him, and gave him a light stroke with the axe, but that was not enough. On account of the noise, Miller ran away. Then I had McColley alone. While we were fighting McColley got hold of a big hammer and was beating my head, but he didn't have much force because I had my arms around him. I took the hammer away from him. He fell down and tore the lighted lamp down with him. We kept on fighting until I was able to hit him with the hammer. The room was burning at that time, and so I hurried away."

Miller, it seems, went to McColley, about a mile distant, for police assistance. Corporal Thorne went to the place and found three of Miller's shacks on fire. He put out the flames and then went in search of Bushner for assaulting Miller, not knowing anything of the dreadful crime that had been committed. Suspicions were first aroused when it was found that McColley and Reis were missing, and upon

a further visit to the shacks with J. K. Cornwall, the latter pointed out some charred bones near the fish cache, which also had been burnt. The same afternoon a pool of blood was found nearby.

Trackers went in all directions and a stern chase ensued. The country in the vicinity is partly muskeg, and partly heavy undergrowth, making travelling exceedingly difficult. Bushner's tracks were first discovered on the east side of the Clearwater, the point on the Clearwater, known as Big Island, the trail was lost, but smoke was noticed as coming from the island in the river, and it was decided to cross. The river was running with heavy ice, and no boats were at hand, and all the members of the party had to wade across in two feet of water, but passed over without mishap. The trail was found, to come out of the river a short distance from where the party landed, and it was followed day after day until camp 23 on the A. and G. W. was reached. It was at this point that Special Constables Shepherd and Murray saw Bushner coming round a curve of the railway, "looking like some wild animal." They pointed their guns at him and called on him to surrender. His only answer was to put the muzzle of his gun close to his left eye and pull the trigger. All was over.

Great credit is due Corporal Thorne for his part in the case and the manner in which he handled the tracking parties.

WHEAT AT TERMINAL IS COMMANDEERED

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—The most sensational move ever announced by any government of Canada in connection with the grain crop of the country came in the announcement of the Dominion Grain Commission late Saturday night that all the No. 1, 2 and 3 wheat in elevator and loading at the lake terminals and eastward had been commandeered by the government on behalf of the British authorities. It came as a bolt from the blue and grain men are still speculating just what it means or will mean. Later dispatches indicate that there may be more commandeering of stocks still further west and not yet in elevator, and all sorts of rumors are flying as to just what it all means.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—A statement issued last night by the government concerning the commandeering on Saturday of all numbers 1, 2 and 3 northern grain in terminals at the head of the lakes and eastward. It is made clear in the statement that the order does not refer to grain in western elevators, in the farmers' hands or in transit at the time the order was issued. The reason for the action is said to be the desire to procure grain at a reasonable price and not based on speculative bulging of the market so as to insure as far as possible "a repetition" of orders from Great Britain.

Prices and other particulars are to be fixed later on a fair basis.

COPPER FAMINE

London, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuters telegram company says the copper famine in Germany is so acute that requests, equivalent to demands, are now reaching the authorities of the churches to hand over all the copper in their possession as a good example to others. The huge copper roofs of the great cathedral at Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

Three Divisions of Canadian Troops Now in France

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Official announcement was made by the prime minister tonight that the third Canadian division for service in France is being organized in accordance with the acceptance by the war office of Canada's offer of some weeks ago, to place another complete division in the firing line. The total Canadian force at the front when the new division is fully organized will be over 70,000 with over 30,000 men still left in England for reinforcements and to form the nucleus of the fourth division, which will undoubtedly be organized later, thus bringing the Canadian forces actually at the front up to one complete army corps.

VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES IS ASSURED

New York, Nov. 25.—The London correspondent of the Tribune sends an interview with Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, in which he quotes the chancellor as saying: "I am absolutely convinced that victory for the allies is assured."

"The whole world profoundly admires the enormous efforts made by the Russians, French and Italians, in this war, as well as our smaller allies. The sacrifices are conspicuous and increasing which have been imposed on Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey."

"In a war of exhaustion, such as this one, the financing efforts of this country must be one of the main factors upon which success will ultimately depend. The total numerical superiority of the male population of the allies over the forces of the enemy is overwhelming, but the extra cost of their maintenance as armies in the field must in considerable measures be borne by Great Britain. Long before British money runs short, the supply of German men will be exhausted."

"To maintain her armies Germany has first called up all her efficient between the ages of 19 and 45; she has next wanted accepted volunteers under 19, and for service her efficient between 45 and 52; she first invited and lastly, she has called her efficient of military age."

"The reserve of man power not yet called to the colors consists only of men over 45 and of boys under 19 who have hitherto not volunteered. The permanent wastage of German soldiers is at the rate of not fewer than 200,000 monthly, and it becomes almost a mathematical calculation how long Germany can continue to fight."

DRY'S VICTORIOUS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 26.—With the returns from St. Barbe district, received last night, reports were made complete in the 18 electoral districts in Newfoundland on the prohibition plebiscite submitted to the electorate of the colony on November 4. St. Barbe registered 1,069 ballots for prohibition and 437 against. This offsets a majority of about 200, which had been registered against the prohibition measure in the other 17 districts, as the measure is carried by 604 votes. The bill, which was submitted in the plebiscite of November 5, was for total prohibition, cutting off entirely the imports of the great cathedral at Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

Germans Starting at Defeat

Teutons Have Failed to Gain One Decisive Triumph and Have Now to Face Unconquered Defeat

Germany now is in the plight of a chess player, handicapped by having fewer pieces, whose brilliant and audacious attack has been checked, even with no plan of attack, can only hope to win by a change of places until at last the advantage of a mere pawn is insurmountable. Germany's military strategy changes place; yet she will be obliged to do so. She cannot afford to compete in killing on even terms, yet it is what her enemies now are in a position to force upon her.

The elementary principles of warfare are very simple. You beat your enemy in one or two ways only, you kill him or you capture him. To be sure, to starve, to break him by rules of war. The arithmetic of the position of Germany and Austria was clear from the beginning. With 115,000,000 people they could have had 225,000,000. That was one against two in terms of population. In terms of soldiers it would be practically one against one, perhaps, but ultimately so, for the ratio of effective fighting males in the total population of Germany and Austria was one against two in terms of population. Of course, as one may be better prepared than another, the ratio of effective fighting males in the total population of Germany and Austria was one against two in terms of population. Of course, as one may be better prepared than another, the ratio of effective fighting males in the total population of Germany and Austria was one against two in terms of population.

From the outset it must have been clear to the general staff that German victories would have been a matter of strategy. Competition in slaughter was hopeless, by reason of arithmetic. Teutonic valor and the skill of the German general staff were not enough to win the war. The German general staff was not enough to win the war. The German general staff was not enough to win the war.

If you think of it so, the outlines become all very clear. Preparedness to strike the first crushing blow was the last resort. The cost of invading Belgium, and failing in that, the cost of invading Russia, pursuing it headlong at a pace to break men and beasts, all of which was a desperate gamble, to win a war against superior numbers by strategy. And every effort has been made to win the war by strategy. And every effort has been made to win the war by strategy.

Which this in mind, the allies drive on the western front. The allies drive on the western front. The allies drive on the western front. The allies drive on the western front. The allies drive on the western front.

That the Teutons are quickly called to gain one decisive triumph and have physical inferiority. That the Teutons are quickly called to gain one decisive triumph and have physical inferiority. That the Teutons are quickly called to gain one decisive triumph and have physical inferiority.

One of the German field fire projectiles—the so-called flammenwerper—such as were used against our troops at Hoesen, was quite effective. On inspection, it appears to be a metal can, with a length of piping, through which the inflammable material, apparently a mixture of kerosene and petrol, is forced. Near the nozzle of the tube is a pressure-gauge, and in the nozzle a kind of stick, by which the inflammable material is forced into the nozzle. The stick is a kind of stick, by which the inflammable material is forced into the nozzle. The stick is a kind of stick, by which the inflammable material is forced into the nozzle.

Captured a Fire Projectile
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City Barker Suppose you're up with the lark?
Farmer: Before that, I have to get the bird man up with the lark.

French Have Ready Complete Air Army

Formed in Divisions and Squadrons With Various Kinds of Craft

An army is no longer a dream of romance. Such an army formed in divisions and squadrons, with battle airplanes, bombers, scouts and torpedo planes, all heavily armored and carrying three high cannons and rapid fire guns, a reality. It has been made possible through the remarkable development of military aviation in France.

The French government has now permitted the first inspection of its new fleet of aeroplanes. The aviation fleet is a vast enterprise. It is a vast enterprise. It is a vast enterprise. It is a vast enterprise. It is a vast enterprise.

The huge battle plane itself was the chief feature of attraction. The machine, who constructed it, explained the details. The officers said it was a masterpiece. The officers said it was a masterpiece. The officers said it was a masterpiece.

Other aerial dreadnoughts having been proved to be impossible, the French government has now permitted the first inspection of its new fleet of aeroplanes.

A large number of these battle cruisers is now ready. Several of them are being used for the purpose of checking up on the operation of the machine. The machine is a masterpiece. The machine is a masterpiece. The machine is a masterpiece.

Psychology of the Boy
Prediction of the Future Boy is Remarkable

A boy hears an oath in the street, says Superintendent W. A. Wirt, and he is capable of doing anything. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece.

It is precisely in the phenomena of truancy and street life with which Superintendent W. A. Wirt is concerned. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece.

Royal Economy
The strict economy which the British king has maintained in his personal life is a masterpiece. The king is a masterpiece. The king is a masterpiece.

Little Willie, whose people are not very strict church-goers, went to a new school, and the other boys came to him. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece.

Big Messenger Boy
The little messenger boy who was the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece.

Johnnie Wobbe was regarded as the town simpoleon, but occasionally he was given to a flash of unusual intelligence. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece. The boy is a masterpiece.

City Barker Suppose you're up with the lark?
Farmer: Before that, I have to get the bird man up with the lark.

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Protection Of Wild Game

Manitoba Game Laws Being Strictly Enforced

From information obtained from Mr. Charles Harber, chief game warden, it appears that his office has taken on a new lease of life. Until quite recently the game laws of the province of Manitoba have received little or no attention and to the sportsmen of the province the rapid depletion was so evident that strong representations were made to the present government, with a view to remedying this very undesirable state of affairs.

A number of paid game guardians were engaged early in September on a tour of inspection. It was thought that these men would only be reports for a few weeks, but since their reports have been coming in and since the sportsmen of the province have been taking an interest in the matter, so many flagrant violations of the act have been disclosed that it seems necessary that they should be continued in office until after the big game season.

Game guardians have been located in the following districts: Brandon, dealing with middle and western Manitoba; Killarney, dealing with southern Manitoba; Plum Coulee, dealing with the district between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba; and Dauphin, dealing with northern Manitoba. Under the commission of the Dauphin office, there are five game guardians operating in the northern district. At Winnipeg, there are two, one of whom is in charge of the city sportsmen, and the other is in charge of the city sportsmen.

More convictions have been obtained this year than in any previous year. The game laws are being strictly enforced. The game laws are being strictly enforced. The game laws are being strictly enforced.

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Aim of Russians in Berlin

Will Not be Content With Driving Enemy Out of Russia

The interviews with Alexei Khvostoff, the new minister of the interior for Russia, did not announce his program, but quoted a number of interesting and suggestive statements. His appointment was due, he thinks, to his recent speech about the excesses of German influence in Russian economic life. Reforms are necessary, but their execution must be postponed until after the war. The prime necessity for the moment is a strong and authoritative government. All efforts must be devoted to securing victory, and victory means not only driving the enemy out of Russia, but also the work of the Zemo and a municipal union must be encouraged in every way. The recent congresses in Moscow completely satisfied him. They were not his functions, when they raised questions of general policy. They must not be punished, however, for this slight error. The work of the unions is especially necessary in the current against the excesses of the unions in price, which is due to speculation and hoarding. The campaign must be the first care of the ministry of the interior.

Political life in Russia is unthinkable, says M. Khvostoff, but there is no need to summon the people to arms. No such restrictions must be placed on the press; the idea of a preventative censorship is absurd. It is a great anachronism as the restoration of the most rigid and energetic protection will not be sufficient protection.

The Farmer's Wife
Parn Wife Does Not Think of Providing Convenience That Will Lessen Her Work

In the 19th or 20th century, the development of the farm has changed so that high priced machinery is in the hands of the farmer. The farmer is a masterpiece. The farmer is a masterpiece. The farmer is a masterpiece.

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Unneutral Cards Barred From United States Mails

Labels Bearing the Words "Got Strife For Europe" Barred

Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order excluding from the United States mails postcards and envelopes regarded as of unneutral character. The order specifically includes cards and envelopes to which labels have been applied bearing the words "Got Strife For Europe," and pictures denunciating of Germany's slaking of the Lusitania. The postmaster-general's order was as follows:

"Postmasters are directed to treat as non-mailable envelopes, postcards and other bearing labels containing the words or having printed on them the words 'Got Strife For Europe,' or a picture of the Lusitania, with a red blot labeled 'Lusitania,' inscribed as being not only unneutral, but calculated to reflect upon certain classes of persons."

It was said at the postoffice department that postcards and envelopes of the character described had been found in big cities by postmasters and not officers inspectors, and that the question as to their mailable character should be referred to the department. An examination of the postal laws and regulations was made with a view to determining as to whether the mailing of such envelopes and postcards could be prohibited. In doing so, the order, the recent decision of the court in the case of the mailing of postcards or photos of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, near Marietta, Ga., should be borne in mind, as it is likely to inflame the passions of certain classes of persons."

Optimists Wanted
Cannot be too Much Optimism in Canada, and Every Bit is Fully Justified

There is reported from the New York Stock Exchange a regular epidemic of buying, the orders coming from all over the country. The stock market is a masterpiece. The stock market is a masterpiece. The stock market is a masterpiece.

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WINTERING VEGETABLES

How to Keep Garden Products in Good Condition Through the Winter

It is often a problem to know how to keep our winter vegetables after we have grown them. The outside of the vegetable is a masterpiece. The outside of the vegetable is a masterpiece. The outside of the vegetable is a masterpiece.

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FOREIGN NURSERY

For Sale in India

The Dominion government's forest nursery at Indian Head is now distributing evergreen seedlings. The nursery is a masterpiece. The nursery is a masterpiece. The nursery is a masterpiece.

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NOT MUCH LIKELIHOOD OF A KHAKI ELECTION

It is a mistake to picture the Borden government as shivering on the brink of an election. A year ago that might have been the case but since then the brink has been moved and the government now hopes to get an extension and hang it out until after the war is over. So far as the government is concerned it doesn't care if the election never comes off. All it wants is to be left alone.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the government has a bad case of cold feet. The next session of Parliament is its last. The rapids are near and the daylight is past and unless their political opponents can be persuaded to grant a stay of proceedings the government is bound to shoot the chutes. This government was born to trouble as the sparks fly upward. It has had nothing but trouble since it took office and now certain defeat looms up ahead.

The first sign of fear in the Conservative camp is the more or less open criticism of Premier Borden by his own friends, some of whom have been saying lately that he is not the man for the job. This is no new complaint on the part of Premier Borden's supporters. They said it in times of peace and they are much more liable to say it in times of war.

It will be remembered that Premier Borden was made leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons on the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper in 1900, for three chief reasons. The first reason was that never having done anything there could be nothing against him; the second was that none of the wrangling leaders of the old brigade wanted that particular job at that particular time; the third was that Leader Borden was an amiable person, who could be pushed forward or back at will. The third reason possibly had the most weight. When the real hero came along Leader Borden could be brushed aside and no questions asked.

From time to time the Conservative party has looked for the coming of the real hero, Premier Borden being considered only a locum tenens. As far back as 1910 Rufus Pope, M. P., and his little band, peevish from their long march in the wilderness, thought they saw the real hero in Sir Richard McBride of British Columbia. They made signals to him to come and take his proper place at Ottawa, but Sir Richard was a wise young man and remained in his own little flower pot where he had grown so well. Thus was Leader Borden's life saved at that time and when he came to power Rufus Pope was made a Senator and the other conspirators were choked with butter and so that little matter was settled.

But the trouble has broken out again. Again the captains murmur. Again doubt is expressed whether Sir Robert is the strong man for the crisis which Canada is now going through. Some of the knockers go further and speak of his lack of backbone in a manner which would have been deemed rank treason a year ago. It is worth noting that these doubts among Sir Robert's supporters trod as it were on the heels of Mr. D.

A. Thomas who came to this country as Lloyd George's special commissioner and speedily found the Shell Committee a scandal and a shame.

Mr. Thomas not only found the composition of the Shell Committee a grave scandal, but he told Premier Borden so, adding that the price asked for shells was as scandalous as the fact that the committee was largely occupied in handing out contracts to its own members. He recommended that for the good of the Empire and the credit of Canada, the Shell Committee be dismissed or radically reorganized. He is also said to have wrenched a promise from Premier Borden that this would be done immediately. When day after day and week after week followed and it was not done, for the simple reason that the Committee positively refused to resign and Premier Borden didn't have the heart to kick them out—when in short the Committee defied the Premier and stuck to its highly profitable job like a limpet to a rock, Commissioner Thomas had to take the matter into his own hands and pressure was brought to bear from the British Government which finally resulted in the purged Shell Committee as we see it today.

It was after this experience with Premier Borden that Commissioner Thomas gave out the opinion that Sir Robert was as spineless a man as he had ever seen in public life. And it was following Mr. Thomas' cue that Sir Robert's critics in his own party took up the cry and are now suggesting stronger leaders of whom there happens to be such a plentiful scarcity that Major General Sir Sam Hughes is mentioned as the next best bet. Will they make a Khaki idol of him, the man on horseback, the hero of the thronging streets, taking the salute wherever a bright eye sparkles—will they set him up as a little tin god or will they give him the dump? That is the question.

Sam is not wholly loved by his party. What's more he is not taken at his face value and it is just a question whether the public mightn't see through him too. In fact there are so many risks in pulling off a Khaki election with Sam as the central figure that the party has about decided that it doesn't want an election at all. It is also worth remembering that Major General Sam was the chief appointer of the Shell Committee of which Commissioner Thomas so cordially disapproved and naturally that would not help him with the voters. On the whole if Premier Borden is weighed in the balance and found wanting, so is Sir Sam. It's horse and horse, so to speak.

Of course, after the war is over the government will have to do a lot of taxing and taxing is not popular with the masses, and it may have to provide sustenance for a transcontinental railway or two which will mean hard scratching, but these matters are not as disquieting at present as the personal troubles of the various cabinet ministers. For example what are they going to do with Bob? It has become plain to everybody that Bob Rogers can no longer carry Manitoba. For that matter he can't even carry his own constituency in Winnipeg.

What to do with the Machiavelli of the administration? His strength has become weakness but

he knows too much to be dropped readily. The plan is to take the High Commissioner to London away from Sir George Parley who has made a poor fist of it, and give it to Bob, who will naturally work it for all it is worth. This may satisfy Bob but will it not put Sir George's nose out of joint?

All which is to say that the Government is in a state of perishing hesitancy and that a general election is the last thing it wants to put an end to it.

JUST THE RIGHT PRESENT

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It is worth while to make a gift of that sort, and it is worth while to receive it, too, for The Companion illustrates the best traits in American and Canadian life in its stories and sketches, upholds the best standards in its articles and other contributions, and combines the practical and informing with the entertaining and blood-stirring.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

At this distance we can't quite make out whether Henry Ford has gone plumb bughouse or whether his peace expedition is merely another one of his gigantic advertising schemes.

NO NEED OF CONSCRIPTION

HERE

By Mrs. Nellie McClung

In the time of worry and perplexity when our hearts are burdened with so many things, it is a real delight to look at the cattle as they contentedly forage through the strawstacks. They are so unconcerned and happy; they are not afraid of the Germans; nor worried about where to get the money to give to the Patriotic Fund; neither are they trying to convince the powers that they should abolish the liquor traffic, or close the bars early; they are not bothered about how the war will end, nor sore on the Almighty for letting such dreadful things happen; they are not asking any one for advice, or explanations; neither do they regret anything that they have ever done. Taking it all around in many, many instances, the cattle who roam the fields these sunshiny days have the best of us!

Next to the cattle for peace of conscience come the people who still believe that we cannot possibly lose in this great struggle. "Britannia Rules the Wave," "The Old Flag Has Never Known Defeat," "The Right Always Wins," "Don't Worry," "God is With Us," "Britons Never Shall be Slaves." Now, unfortunately, the right does not always win; if it did we would have heaven right here below, and no need of that other world which God in His goodness has made for us to straighten out this one. The fact that right does not always win accounts for the need of heaven. Right is often on the scaffold, wrong is often on the throne. There is no inherent element of victory in the right, ex-

cept that it makes its appeal to human hearts and consciences. The right always wins eventually, but not always on earth. Here the victory is delayed by the futility of the fighters. It is like the old problems about twelve men doing a piece of work in ten hours; twenty-four men will do it in half the time and if only half the number of men work it will take them twice as long. Right will win in this struggle as in every other, if enough people fight for it, with tremendous earnestness.

I heard a young soldier, who has come back wounded from the trenches, speak at a recruiting meeting in Massey Hall one Sunday evening. He came on the stage heavily leaning on his cane, and his fine young face was white and drawn as if with pain, and his eyes said as if with too much seeing of human misery. He spoke calmly and with intense passion, and the five thousand people seemed to hold their breath, so anxious were they to catch each word.

"The British flag," he said, "has always stood for freedom, for the rights of the little nation, for fair play, for every one. That flag is in danger of being dragged down and trampled in the mud, and with it will go all that life holds dear for all of us. Bloody hands are on our flag—hands red with the blood of women and children, dripping still with the blood of Edith Cavell. What are you doing to take those hands off our flag?"

Cheering doesn't do it! Good wishes won't do it. Damning the Kaiser won't do it. There is only one way. In the names of the just God we will turn them off." When he turned away, this lad, with the white face, his audience went wild with enthusiasm, for the one who has himself looked the cold steel of the Germans in the face is the best winner of recruits. He does not try to recruit a glamor over war. There is no romance in it for him, for he knows, poor lad, he knows; but the highest appeal is always the best, and wins the most in the end. To-day the call is "Come and Suffer," and it is sounding, clear and strong, and everywhere the brave boys are answering!

We will never come to conscription I hope. Conscription—force is the very thing we are fighting against in this conflict. The secret of the power of the British Empire is that it is not founded on force, but on principle and faith and love.

Edith Cavell, who gave refuge to every wounded man who needed her care, British, French, or German, and then went heroically out to die, with a British flag pinned on her dress, defying with her sweet womanliness the brutality of the Germans, as she said: "I am proud to die for my country"—becomes the embodiment of the British Empire, which is not a thing of geographical boundaries, but a condition of the heart.

Our men will fight for this, of their own free will. It will not perish from the earth! Let us rejoice that we have a nation to fight for a nation, which we do not have to apologize for; a nation which claims our service, not at the point of the sword, like a cruel slave master, but as a loving mother who beckons to us to come and help her if we will.

18,000 ENLISTED IN ALBERTA OUTSIDE OF RESERVISTS

Edmonton, Nov. 17.—Colonel Cruickshank, Calgary district officer commanding the Alberta district, was in Edmonton today inspecting the armories and the Fifty-First, Sixty-Third, and Sixty-Sixth battalions now in winter quarters in the city. He expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the men. Col. Cruickshank also said he thought at least eighteen thousand men had been enlisted in the province up to the present time exclusive of reservists of the different allies.

The last official figures were compiled up to the end of September when they stood at slightly over sixteen thousand. He was reminded that the Dominion government a short time ago issued a tabular statement giving 14,000 as Alberta's proportion. "That was manifestly wrong," he stated, "and I have since corrected it."



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Full information, steamship and sleeping car reservations from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent
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THINGS NOT GOING SO

BADLY AS THEY SEEM SAYS DONAR LAW

London, Nov. 18.—Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position in Serbia and the Dardanelles, said Andrew Donar Law, the colonial secretary, speaking on the third reading of the finance bill in the house of commons this evening.

Mr. Donar Law did not agree that the public should be taken into the government's confidence at the present time.

With respect to Serbia, whatever criticisms there might be, he would not say a word on the subject, which could not be judged unless all the facts were known, and most certainly, in his judgment, it would not be wise to tell all the facts.

Despite what was happening in the Near East, he would say, however, "that the situation was more hopeful than it had been for many months, and looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be."

With regard to the Dardanelles there was no one who felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the house might be assured in what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea that having made a mistake it was not going to see it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get, and believed that that was the wisest course.

Mr. Donar Law, passing to the question of finance, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Some means would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the government and trust its credit, would be able to do so. "He was not afraid of exchange taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability as a whole, and he declared that, the situation was extremely dangerous, for so long as money was borrowed freely for the expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity and making sacrifices, the people were spending more than ever."

The moment the time came when the country could not raise indefinite loans, and if the war lasted long enough it would come—the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war.

He had been looking into the cost of munitions, and had found that munitions were costing three or four times more than they would have cost under the old conditions; that this could not go on indefinitely. If the financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in the payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war.

The finance bill was passed.

BRITISH STAFF HAS

NEGLECTED DUTIES TO PLAY BRIDGE

London, Nov. 17.—Charges of incompetency and neglect of their work were brought against the British staff in France by Baron St. Davids in the house of lords last evening, when he asked the government whether its attention had been called to the reports alleging that during the recent fighting there had been many complaints as to failures of the staff work.

Lord St. Davids asserted that men had been added to the staff for no military reasons, and ought to be in the trenches, and that he had been told that the British headquarters staff was five or six times as large as that of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

It had been stated, he continued, that women visited headquarters in France, and he asked whether the government defended their presence there.

The people were sending their sons out to fight under the direction of men, who, he declared, were living at headquarters in vast numbers, and could not get early to their duties because they were up late playing bridge.

"It is about time," said Lord St. Davids, "that the men were given a fair chance. More than once the troops have been

the German lines, but owing to the staff work they were being left through. Many lives have been sacrificed owing to muddling in high places."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal, replied that the allegations "that success at Loos had missed owing to the failure to bring up reserves at the right time was the subject of an inquiry between the highest authorities."

Lord Newton, who said he was unable to disclose the number of the British staff, defended it, as did also Viscount Haldane, the former secretary for war.

Lord Haldane declared that Lord St. Davids had launched his attack without adequate information. "It is true," he said, "that the country has suffered owing to the want of an organized general staff. Nevertheless, there has been evolved a general staff of the highest order."

The agency by means of which Germany and her allies will seek to approach the entente powers has already been selected by Wilhelmstrasse; and, although it cannot be definitely stated that the United States government is the chosen instrument, there are indications according to the information that Berlin's eyes will be turned hopefully on Washington.

If the preliminary negotiations should show that President Wilson's declared readiness to act would be nullified or restricted by the conviction arrived at on data available, that his mediation was unlikely to be acceptable to one section of the warring powers, it is probable that recourse will be had to the pope.

The informant who makes this prediction has recently been in Germany where, as an official holding a high position in a neutral country, he had good opportunities of gaining the views of prominent men, who realize that the continuance of the war would be disastrous to Germany's economic, financial and commercial resources and particularly to her future recuperation owing to the drain among men who are the most in the empire's councils.

Their confidence in their ability to maintain their military superiority is just as great, but peace is essential even at the sacrifice of many things if their armies have won.

How far Germany would go in that direction, however, is a question which can be decided only when the terms of peace actually come up for discussion, but he asserts that Germany and Austria are prepared to meet the entente powers considerably more than half ways.

A tender by the pope of his good offices at Christmas-time seemed to him the most likely conjecture.

WILL TEACH MEN OF CANADIAN UNITS FIRST AID RULES

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The minister of militia, who recently received a deputation from the Canadian branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association, which urged instruction in first aid to the results of the Canadian forces now in training, has authorized Surgeon General Fiset and Brigadier General Hogins, to work out the details of the scheme with Col. Irwin, Mr. Cook and Col. Bird-whistle. Official announcement of the manner in which the work is to be carried out will be made soon.

The proposal is to appoint from three to five competent first aiders for each division or military district. These instructors, selected by the provincial councils of the association will be given the rank, pay allowance, and subsistence of sergeants in the militia and will be subject to the authority of the D.M.S. of the district to which they are assigned for duty. Their work will not be confined to the cities or larger towns, but where

ever a unit is being trained there will be a St. John's Ambulance Association. The complete course of the St. John's Ambulance Association covers five weeks, but it is proposed, in this case, only to impart a general knowledge of the following subjects: Fractures, hemorrhages, lacerations, artificial respiration, bandaging, and methods of carrying the wounded.

GET MORE EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY IS FEELING PINCH

Berlin, via London, Nov. 17.—Virtually the entire food supply of the nation is expected soon to pass under government control to insure an equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices among the entire population, rich and poor. Coffee, tea, and cocoa were added today to the list of products whose sale will be regulated by the state. The federal council authorized the chancellor to issue regulations covering trade in them.

The chancellor was also authorized to establish maximum prices for buckwheat and millet, marmalades and honey, vegetables, fruits and sauerkraut. These prices apply to producers. Local authorities in municipalities of more than ten thousand population are required to fix maximum prices for retailers in these supplies. The authorities in smaller places are empowered to take similar action if they see fit. The chancellor is given authority to set a high limit above which prices may not go.

Bread, potatoes, pork, milk and butter already have been subjected to maximum price schedule. The consumption of other meats is regulated and limited by so-called "meatless days." The maximum prices for all varieties of meat and fish are believed to be in sight.

SURPRISING ATTITUDE OF SWEDEN

The attitude of Sweden in the present war is most surprising. It is a small nation, liberty loving and free, with an intelligent people, who are not unsympathetic with Britain and British ideals. It is true that the Swedish king, united by marriage to the German royal family, is sympathetic with Germany, but that does not account for the attitude of the majority of the Swedish people. Sweden has entered the war in defence of the smaller nations, but through Sweden there runs no sympathetic chord.

Robert Crozier Long, now living in Stockholm, explains the situation in Sweden. "Rightly viewed, in Sweden there are two parties, the Neutralists and the Activists. The government is neutral. The neutrality proclamations, it was held, meant that Sweden would not take sides, that she would prevent her citizens from violating neutrality laws, and that she would resist by force the violation of her territory, showing no favor to either belligerent government. But the premier has declared that neutrality does not go that far, and to a deputation of peace he said that "in addition to the extreme contingency—an enemy's invasion of our country—there are other contingencies which must be taken into account."

During the present year a book prepared by a group of politicians, professors, and soldiers, advocating a participation in the war in behalf of Germany, has created much discussion. They argue that "The world war is a culture-war; Sweden is tied up with Germany, and in helping Germany Sweden is helping her own civilization." The grounds given mainly concern the old suspicion of Russia, and the old sympathy with Finland. If Russia wins, say the authors, she will demand a port on the Atlantic, and Sweden, without Germany's help, cannot resist. A beaten Germany will have no interest in opposing Russia's advance to the sea; on the contrary, she would welcome the chance of shifting to Sweden the shoulders some of the burden of defeat. And if Russia is unable to get through at Constantinople it will induce her to seek compensation in the north. Victorious Germany will have no interest in preventing that—unless Sweden has shared in Germany's victory. With a German ally in control of the Baltic, Russia

could not land troops and Sweden would be safe. The only possible ally is Germany, and to gain Germany's support Sweden must intervene in the war on Germany's side.

The war has led to a series of demonstrations against Activism, led by the former Liberal premier, M. Staaf, who, unfortunately, has since died, and M. Branting, the Socialist leader. The premier urged that the agitation of Activists and Neutralists should cease, but both agitators continue.

"The causes of the Germanophilism which has developed into Activism are plain," says the writer. A positive love of Germany plays no role worth mentioning. Swedish Germanophilism is primary dread and dislike of Russia. Apart from historic memories, Sweden's anti-Russian feeling is due to two questions, which in effect are one: the alleged Russian plan of aggression against the Scandinavian Peninsula, and the question of Finland.

"The anti-British element was at first small, but it increases, and threatens to exceed in magnitude the anti-Russian element. The source of the feeling is the doctrine: 'Love me, love my dog.' If Sweden likes Germany as Russia's foe, she must dislike Britain as Russia's friend. Later origins of anti-British feeling are the treatment of Swedish shipping, the trade espionage, and the opening of the Swedish-American mail bags.

"Writers in various Swedish newspapers declare that Russia must have supplies direct, and fear that they will be transported from Britain across the Scandinavian peninsula."

In conclusion the writer says that "Sweden's official policy, backed beyond doubt by the vast majority of the nation, and loyally carried out, is Neutrality. Neutrality would be abandoned reluctantly, and only in defence of territorial inviolability, or in defence of some vital interest of right. Activism might be ignored as an intellectual recreation of a minority were it not for the fact that difficult questions might easily come up."

CONDITIONS ARE SATISFACTORY IN INDIA, IS REPLY

London, Nov. 19.—"In Northern India, where attempts have been made by members of the anti-British 'associations' having their headquarters in the United States, to disturb the peace of the country, to tamper with the troops and to upset the government, the active loyalty of the people was shown by their resistance they voluntarily offered and by the aid they gave the civil power," was in part the answer of J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, to a request made in the house for information concerning unfavorable reports respecting India.

"As regards the general condition of India," Mr. Chamberlain added, "my information is that it is substantially satisfactory. Such difficulties as have arisen, had their origin in movements outside of India, or in an effort of a small group of extremists who do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of the people, and of whom many are fugitives from justice. The government of India has the situation well in hand."

BRILLIANT FEAT OF SMALL BRITISH FORCE

London, Nov. 18.—A report received from Field Marshal John French, the British commander-in-chief in France, and made public tonight, says: "The hostile artillery continues active northeast of Ypres. A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of November 16, with a loss of one man killed and one wounded, just north of the river Douave, southwest of Messines. They forced an entrance into the enemy's front trench after bayonetting 30 of the occupants. The party returned with slightly wounded, and bringing with them 12 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack on the Messines-Armentieres road."

"Recently, when carrying out a patrol, one of our airmen engaged a German aeroplane at

close quarters and forced it to land heavily in a ploughed field behind the German lines. Our airmen, diving to within 500 feet of the ground, opened a heavy fire on the pilot and observer, who had left the aeroplane and were making across country. He also dropped an incendiary bomb on the German aeroplane, which, when last seen, was enveloped in smoke.

"Our machine, damaged by the enemy's fire, was forced to land 500 yards behind our trenches, where it was heavily shelled by the enemy, but not again struck. The pilot replaced his tank during the night and succeeded in bringing his machine safely home at dawn."

IN YEARS TO COME

Money comes in easy.
When a man is young,
And in manner breezy,
To the birds it's flung.
"He's a tightwad fossil,"
Who would save," he cries,
And in rout and wasenol,
Fast the money flies.
Thrown into the gutters,
Thrown at drakes and ducks!
"There is more," he mutters,
"Where I got these bucks."

Youth, alas, is fleeting
As a pair of steers,
And there's no repeating
Of the sunny years.
You don't duly prize it,
Boys so blithe and gay!
You don't realize it,
Till you're growing gray!
Youth is swiftly speeding,
Years that won't return.
And you'll soon be needing
All this coin you burn.

There is nothing sadder
In this vale of tears,
Than a worn-out gadder,
Crippled by the years,
Toiling, poor and lonely
Up and down the street,
Sighing, "If I only
Had some grub to eat!"
There is nothing tougher
Than to see a gent
Starve and weep and suffer
When with age he's bent.

All the battered relics
Who for handouts crave,
Once were giddy alcks,
Who refused to save.
Don't be too disgusted,
When you see their rage;
Some day you'll be busted,
Herdin' with the vags!

SLICK GERMAN CAUGHT

London, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Henri Koeb, one of the officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich, who violated his parole and left Norfolk in the middle of October,

has been taken off a Danish steamer in the North Sea by the British naval authorities. Lieut. Koeb, who was sailing as a seaman, joined the steamer at that time, giving his nationality as Dutch.

The lieutenant was captured on board a Danish steamer which was searched in the North Sea early in the week. He was found among the crew and identified by an official who knew him before the outbreak.

CANADA AT WAR WITH BULGARIA

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Canada is now officially at war with Bulgaria, a proclamation announcing the domains of Czar Ferdinand to the long list of countries with which Great Britain and incidentally Canada is at war.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—
Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Bed, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor
and Notary
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.



Reasons Why

The OLIVER Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

- Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
- Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderful. Fully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

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HELP OF THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE IS BITTERLY DECRIED BY GERMANY

GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

Some Silly Stories Regarding the British Fleet—Success of the
Big War Loan is also a Subject for Sarcastic Comment
From the German Newspapers

No feature of the European war has been more galling to the Germans than the magnificent manner in which Britain's overseas empire has rallied spontaneously round the flag of the mother-land, growing so acute that hardly a day passes that the French papers do not publish an article to soothe the agitation and comfort the feelings of the people in regard to the matter.

land. It will ever remain to their glory that within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India and even the small and remote outposts of the empire were clamoring to send troops to the aid of their motherland. It is a record which will be accepted in England to the profoundest admiration and approval of the behavior of the potent but super-prudent ally.

"Her rest is as effective as her action," says Mr. Milne, alluding to Britain's fleet. "We make bold to transcribe this phrase so that it runs: Her action is as effective as her rest."

It has been a matter of common knowledge for some time that the new German war loan has proved more or less of a failure, and the Cologne Gazette now reveals the fact that it is

as heroically as ever and more and yet more men, knowing full well what they have to face, are hastening across the seven seas to help the motherland to victory.

All this is gall and wormwood to Germany, and her press active under

clumsy, and nervous, acting and orders, loses no opportunity of decrying "these deluded colonials," of impugning their courage or of inventing clumsy stories of disaffection and revolt.

The Berlin Post, and the official

As things stand at present the govern-

all about the formidable losses at the Dardanelles and also about the constant quarrels and fights between English and Australian soldiers, and so the Englishmen's urgent cry for help remains unanswered in that quarter.

"The colonial wars in the war has

en played to a finish. The colonies have no wish to bleed their youth to death in a war the scene of which is laid thousands of miles away. They deem, and rightly so, that they have done more than enough. Instead of

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung is greatly

"The British fleet has hitherto contented itself with playing the none too heroic role of a sort of watch-and-dogging committee for the world's peace."

"In England, of course, they are quite satisfied with the results gained. Among the allies, however, who have been allotted by far the most difficult part in the war performance, the belief which England's most formidable

"In France the misgivings as to the visible action of the British fleet are

Technical Education is Needed For the Youth, Including Agricultural Training

Mr. Rhys D. Furbair, president of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, in an address delivered at the 1915 annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

There are probably 100,000 boys and girls in Canada of an age from 14 to 16 years who every year become engaged in occupations connected with the manufacturing, agricultural, mining, or transportation interests. The present general plan of education does not provide for the needs of these children.

not provide sufficiently for these young people. The apprentice system has passed, and technical education must take its place. The increasing cost of living makes it essential that these young men and women should

have opportunities to prepare themselves for positions which would bring larger incomes. Every manufacturer knows that it pays to engage trained workers at high wages or salaries, in preference to cheap unskilled labor.

Technical education, including training in agriculture, is essential to the future of Canada. It will require a large expenditure of money, but it is vital to the progress of the nation to have its young men and women properly equipped for their life.

men properly trained for their new work. With the exception of the war, there is no other question before the people of Canada today of so great importance. If Canadian workmen had the requisite training, many orders which now go to foreign manufacturers could be filled at home. The acre. These oats weighed 42 pounds to the measured bushel, which is unusually heavy for banner oats. Field No. 5 was in corn, but owing to the late spring and early fall the yield was only nine tons and

Field No. 6 was Marquis wheat corn stubble and gave a yield of bushels and 10 pounds per acre.

Anarchism in War

The Germans might have remembered that a good drain, and is exposed to winter safely.

It is interesting to note that the land was largely covered with water in the early history of the farm, but since the drains have been introduced into the field it is perfectly dry, and

ed that no political cause has ever been advanced by means of bombs. When Anarchists throw bombs among a civilian crowd, the only result is a determination to suppress the Anarchists. And that is the only result of

The German practice of anarchism in war. They are to the English people now anarchist nation that must be suppressed - London Times.

last Columbia is valued at approximately \$30,000,000. The figures for 1973 exceeded that amount, while the product last year was some \$4,000,000 short of that of the previous year. The decrease in the value of minerals

produced in the province last year, as compared with 1912, was due to the European war, which disturbed the metal markets throughout the world, producing a depressing effect upon the industry in British Columbia.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

Now is the time to do your buying. Every department is filled with new and up to date merchandise at the very lowest prices. You will need overshoes, rubbers, underwear, overcoats, shoes, a new suit, blankets and other winter goods.

Furs! Furs!!

We are showing a beautiful range of Furs, in Muffs and Stoles, such as mink, marmot and other different lines, at special prices.

Ladies' Rat Coats

We wish to draw your attention to our Rat Coats. These coats are well lined and good fitting, at special prices. Prices are from.....\$50. \$75. \$95.



Half Price

20 Ladies' Coats, made of good heavy material, extra warm for cold weather, perfect fitting, a good variety of shades, on sale at half price.

Regular \$12.50 on sale.....	\$6.25
" 14.00 "	7.00
" 15.00 "	7.50
" 16.50 "	8.25
" 18.00 "	9.00
" 20.00 "	10.00
" 25.00 "	12.50

Ladies' Underwear

We have a complete range of the famous Watson underwear, separate or combination, prices from 35c to \$3.50

Men's and Boys' Department

Although prices of all lines of men's and boy's clothing and furnishings have advanced, we still have a very complete stock at the old prices:

Men's Tweed Ulsters at.....	\$8.00 to \$18.00
Fancy Mackinaws at.....	6.50 to 10.00
Young Men's Overcoats at.....	6.50 to 12.00

are all extra good values.

Stanfield's Underwear in combination and separate garments at the same old prices:

Red Label.....	\$1.50	Blue Label.....	\$1.75
Combinations.....			3.00

Cheaper lines from \$1.00 per garment and all wool

We bought very heavily on rubber and felt footwear and our sizes are still unbroken.

If you expect to buy clothing you should take advantage of the present low prices, as prices must advance soon.

GROCERY DEPT.....

Do not forget our Grocery Department. It always has something special to offer. Ogilvie's Golden Rod Flour, made from last year wheat, 98 lb sack \$2.75; 500 lb lots @ \$2.70. Hams per lb 18c. 10 lbs Dried Peaches for \$1.00. 10 lbs Prunes for \$1.00 Apples per box \$1.75 and \$2.00. Special bargains in Christmas Raisins, Peels, Dates, Figs, etc.

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.**

Only Twenty-five Days More Till Christmas

Each year more people realize the value of "shopping early." The nicest articles are sold first.

Our Xmas stock is coming in rapidly and before many days it will be complete.

Call and let us show you some extra values in suitable Xmas gifts we bought this year.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Owing to a delay in shipment of the films, the fifteenth episode of "Trey of Hearts" has been postponed till Monday night, November 29, at the Rex.

E. Stewart Whyte's famous Versatiles will be seen at the Comet Theatre on Saturday, December 2nd, at 4th, afternoon and evening, in "The Girl From Nowhere."

See "The Minister's Bride," a comedy in four acts, all the parts laughable. Four act comedy, in taken by the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, will be at the Comet Theatre on Thursday evening, December 2nd. Seats now on sale.

The St. Cyprian's bazaar will be held in the old Denike store on Saturday, December 4.

Get your reservations for the grand entertainment in the Comet on Thursday, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Church.

The Districts of Lacombe and Red Deer will hold a Sunday School and Young People's Convention in the Methodist church at Red Deer on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, December 2. The public are cordially invited.

"The Minister's Bride," a comedy in four acts, all the parts laughable. Four act comedy, in taken by the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, will be at the Comet Theatre on Thursday evening, December 2nd. Seats now on sale. Don't miss it.

The Methodist Sunday School purpose holding their Christmas Tree Entertainment on Thursday, December 23rd.

The annual meeting of Lacombe Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Wednesday, December 1, at 2 p. m.

On Monday evening a C.N.R. train ran into a bunch of J. S. Olson's cattle east of town and killed four out of ten. The cattle got on the right of way through a broken fence. This is a serious loss to Mr. Olson.—Guide, Rocky Mountain House.

H. G. Morrison, late manager of the Merchants' Bank at Carstairs, has been appointed manager at Lacombe, succeeding W. A. Shields, who has resigned to join the colors. Mr. Morrison is known to the majority of our citizens, having relieved Mr. Shields for a month last summer.

Next Monday evening is social evening at the meeting of the Epworth League in the Methodist Church, and a unique programme is being prepared. A dainty lunch will also be served. The young men are asked to come without neckties, and the young ladies to bring two each, both alike. The admission fee is but 15c. for an evening of enjoyment.

Upon the eve of his departure to take a course in the Aviation Training School in Toronto J. L. Standish was presented with an address and a gold wrist watch by his friends here on Monday evening. The address was read by J. A. Driscoll and a very appropriate reply was made by Mr. Standish. The presentation and entertainment arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Anderson who carried them out most successfully. —Guide, Rocky Mt House

Dr. Sharpe gave an interesting address to the Epworth Leaguers at the Methodist Church on Monday evening. His subject was "The Home and Nation Building."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Women's Institute will be held in the Rest Room, Nanton Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

BORN

CUMMINGS—At Lacombe, on November 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Cummings, a daughter.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible for the eyes of your child. Watch out for frowns and squints

Denike & Bulger
Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

MARRIAGES

LONDON-ROSE—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, November 24th, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, Howard Landon to Miss Margaret Irene Rose, both of Lacombe.

HENDERSON-STAACK—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., Adelbert Henderson, to Miss Hattie Esther Staack.

INGLIS - GARRIOCH.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Monday, Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., John Inglis, of Olds, to Mrs. Mary Garrioch, of Lacombe.

In the November elections in the States woman suffrage was defeated by very large majorities in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The people rejected the new constitution in New York by a vote of two to one. Prohibition was defeated in Ohio by a large majority.

The news from Serbia has started a stampede on the recruiting offices in England. It would start a similar stampede to the recruiting offices in Canada if the young men of the country were convinced that enlistment was the first step in a quick march to the front and not the beginning of indefinite existence in barracks in Canada.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

NEW RUSSIAN ARMY

READY FOR BUSINESS

And When It Moves It Will Move
In Millions, Says An
Official

At the Russian Front, via Petrograd, via London, Dec. 3.—The next forward movement of the Russian armies will be in numbers of millions, not army corps, according to the statement of a high army official. These armies are in better shape than for many months, said the official, and quite capable of moving forward at any point. But the new broad plan of campaign contemplates much more than the taking of towns and territory by drives at this point and that.

The Russian staff is well satisfied with the net result of the strategy during the past summer, and, it is said, is willing to bide its time for the inception of the new campaign.

A contented army, well fed, clothed and housed and weekly steam-cleaned, is the first Russian army, as seen by the Associated Press correspondent during a ten-days' visit to the position along the eastern front.

The army is in snug quarters, but is ready at an hour's notice to march.

Within a mile of the firing line—and firing is kept up intermittently day and night by the trenches and by the batteries—are thousands of men camped in half-underground cabins of logs, covered with sod and soil, proof against cold and almost bomb-proof. Abundant forests furnish plenty of material, and men are clever at cutting and concentrating.

There are quarters for the officers and for the men, officers' clubs and mess quarters, and, strangest of all, steam baths, in which the men take turns in squads at being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed. They are then furnished with fresh undergarments.

In one section inspected by the correspondent, 25,000 men were camped in a patch of woodland, 20 acres in extent, but the impression gained on a drive through the camp was of one-tenth that number. An enemy airman would have difficulty in locating the camp at all.

The bath houses are of log construction with a tight compartment containing a stove or furnace. Shelves, racks, around these on which the bathers lie. Water thrown on the stone provides a dense steam. After an hour perspiring in such atmosphere and scrubbing by men detailed for the service, the soldiers come forth parboiled, but thoroughly cleaned.

In the officers' clubrooms tables are arranged for the seating of 40 or 50. At a special breakfast recently given an orchestra of 20 pieces, and men among the enlisted men, played airs from the various operas in excellent style. A chorus of a dozen soldiers alternated with Russian folk songs.

Food is plentiful. Not only is there a variety, but certain delicacies are served at the officers' mess. Three pounds of bread are served per man, a liberal quantity of meat and "kasha" or boiled buckwheat.

The men are all provided with long ulsters, lamb's wool caps, good woolen underwear, and stout boots.

THE WAR IN DENMARK

George Brandes, the foremost writer of Denmark, and one of the most celebrated of contemporary writers, in the current Atlantic Monthly, writes of "A Scandinavian View of the War." He says that Norway, where sympathy for France and Britain has always been strong, feels herself even now, perhaps more than her two neighbors, drawn towards those powers.

Denmark is strictly neutral for obvious reasons. The Danes would have the German fleet cut off Copenhagen in two hours. It would be suicide for Denmark, with its two and a half million people, to challenge Germany. Denmark did fight against Prussia and Austria half a century ago, and kept up the struggle for half a year without any as-

sistance from any other European power. "It was an astonishing proof of the lack of foresight in the diplomats that Britain and France allowed Germany to seize the harbor at Kiel, and to tear away from Denmark three duchies which constituted one-fifth of the whole country, without lifting a finger to prevent it."

The loss of North Schleswig was the serious blow to the Danes, and their treatment by the Germans still vexes the Danish people. The population of North Schleswig was pure Danish, while Holstein and Lauenburg were German speaking, and German feeling. The peace treaty of Prague, ending the war between Prussia and Austria, contained a clause to the effect that the inhabitants had the right to return to Denmark, if, when a general vote was taken, they expressed such a wish. North Schleswig cherished a hope of a speedy re-union with Denmark, but the vote was postponed, and later on the promise obliterated.

Since then North Schleswig has been governed as the Prussians govern foreign nationalities, the use of the Danish language and school being against the law, the Danish colors, even in women's dresses, being forbidden; the inhabitants being insulted in various ways. Matters went so far that parents were to be deprived of their children, if suspected of bringing them up in a pro-Danish atmosphere. They exiled Danish concert singers because they wanted to sing some songs by the Norwegian Greg. They exiled Danish actors who proposed to play some old vaudeville of 1830. They were even forbidden to land. "And now the young Schleswigians have to fight and bleed in the Prussian ranks for a country that treats them like idle weeds!"

But for one thing, Brandes declares, the Danes would be pro-Ally. "The very reasons that a Dane feels sympathy for Britain and France makes it impossible for him to sympathize with Russia."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN

The suggested arrangement whereby the life of the British parliament is to be extended over the war is of special interest in Canada. Danish opinion that it has already been hinted that the political leaders of the Dominion were merely waiting for action by the imperial government before following suit, as it were.

According to the suggested British programme the period of the war, which is altogether uncertain, is to be eliminated entirely from the parliamentary term. This means that inasmuch as the government had some time more than a year and a half of natural life when the war broke out in August, 1914, it will continue in power for that length of time following the end of the war, whenever that may be.

A special point in favor of this arrangement is that it will make possible the return of all soldiers in the field and their complete voting registration before time comes for an election. This fair play consideration is thoroughly British; the idea of holding a general election at a time when so many of the regular voters of the country are away from home and unable to vote easily is particularly repugnant to the British mind.

THE WHEAT ORDER

The action of the Dominion government in commandeering a portion of the wheat export crop is one of the most sensational domestic events in connection with the war. It may almost be assumed that the action thus far taken will be followed by similar and more extensive orders later on, perhaps to such an extent as to include practically the entire wheat trade resulting from this year's crop.

The government of Canada has conferred with the Imperial government on the subject of food supply, and this order indicates a determination on the part of the Imperial authorities, endorsed by those of Canada, to see that the wheat of the Empire is conserved for the use of the Empire and of her Allies. With

this decision and its resultant action the people of the Dominion will cordially agree. Apart entirely from the economic arguments for and against the free interchange of wheat between Canada and the United States, it is not desirable at present that a large proportion of Canada's wheat should find its way to foreign elevators where the Empire cannot follow and control it.

It is not expected that the order will do other than good to those who grow grain. The only people who may be hurt by it are the speculators who fatten on sudden rises in price. The government's decision was arrived at after a conference, which included prominent representatives of the grain dealers and the grain growers. That it should have their approval indicates that it has been well considered and wisely decided.

ASQUITH HAS A TALK WITH LABOR LEADS

London, Dec. 1.—The belief that British shoulders were strong enough to bear whatever burden the war was imposing upon the country, and that all classes would gladly incur the sacrifices which they were called upon to make, was expressed by Premier Asquith today. The premier's expression of confidence was voiced before a representative labor conference of large size, which assembled to consider the best means of husbanding the national resources and encouraging strict economy.

"Any excuse of either profits or wages which does not find its way back to the state in loans or taxes, or is not employed in necessary industries or public services," said the premier, "is so much loss to the national revenue and the national resources, and, therefore, so much injury to the national cause."

Therefore, he said, the government asked the trade union leaders to use their influence to prevent anything in the nature of a general demand for an advance in wages.

The premier explained, although some few industries were injured by the war, according to the best estimate available 4,500,000 working people had enjoyed a substantial increase in wages since the war's beginning.

"On the other hand," continued Premier Asquith, "we have witnessed a substantial increase in the cost of living. Food has risen 40 per cent., rent 2 per cent., fuel and light 25 per cent., and clothing 30 per cent.; but, when allowing for increased cost of living is made, I venture to say the wage earners are better off now than when the war began."

Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, alluding to the question of increased wages, called attention to the fact that this increase was largely attributable to working overtime and to the large increase in personal effort.

Nevertheless, he said, it was his duty to explain that the putting forth of further demands was contrary to the interests of the workers, since the demands for higher wages came mainly from traders engaged in manufacturing goods for the government, with the obvious result that the government has to pay more for the goods, which it could only do by borrowing or by a general increase of taxation.

"Our soldiers and sailors," Mr. McKenna said, "must have guns and ammunition if we have to mortgage our last shilling. Every one must ask himself whether he is justified in forcing up the prices of such articles. After taking 50 per cent. of the increased profits of the rich, we are absolutely justified in asking the wage-earner to give up 50 per cent. of his excess earnings in exchange for a war loan upon which the state will pay interest. Those who want higher wages must show that they can have them."

Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, speaking of the successful effort made by the government to safeguard food supplies, said that more than \$125,000,000 already had been paid for imported frozen meats. He added that if the German submarine menace had been as successful as its authors contended the people of England might have been starved.

"Thanks to the navy," Mr. Runciman said, "the submarine

menace had been destroyed, but the government could take no risks, so steps had been taken adequately to meet the needs of the people in wheat and flour. This was socialism on a business basis," he concluded.

WESTERN PROVINCES MAY ASK WIDER POWERS

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—If the three prairie provinces assent to the prohibition wave, the Manitoba government, in conjunction with the governments of the sister provinces, will make a strenuous effort to secure wider provincial powers so that prohibition measures will be absolute.

Under the present proposed temperance system, liquor can be imported from neighboring provinces or states for home consumption. This fact has given opponents of the MacDonald Act an argument that it is class legislation, but is impossible to prevent this owing to limited provincial powers.

As soon as the western Canadian provinces enter the dry list, which many believe inevitable, the Manitoba and other governments will petition the Dominion Government to appeal to the Imperial authorities to amend the British North American Act, granting more absolute power to the individual provinces.

The provinces would then extend the temperance measures to include the prohibition of importation of intoxicating liquors. Preliminary bills are being drafted now by the Manitoba government, for submission to the coming legislature, which will convene early in January.

GOVERNMENT HELPS OUT ON SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The post office department announces that it has cabled to England to forward all parcels addressed from Canada to soldiers in France, and which are now being held in England because of insufficiently prepaid postage. The balance of the postage due is to be charged up to the Canadian post office department. This applies only to parcels posted to this date.

Hereafter all parcels posted to England to be forwarded to men at the front must be fully prepaid at the usual rates charged for postage to France.

The action taken in regard to having the parcels now delayed in England, forwarded, is taken because of a fairly general misapprehension which has existed that parcels for soldiers in France sent in care of the war office, London, need only be prepaid at British rates.

JUST THE RIGHT PRESENT

Don't take chances in the matter of Christmas presents. You don't want yours, like so many others, to be received with indifference or worse, and ten days after Christmas to be cast aside and forgotten.

You take no such chance in giving The Youth's Companion for a year.

Did you ever know of a home in which it came amiss, or of one in which it was not conspicuous on the library table or in some one's hands all through the year?

It is worth while to make a gift of that sort, and it is worth while to receive it, too, for The Companion illustrates the best traits in American and Canadian life in its stories and sketches, upholds the best standards in its articles and other contributions, and combines the practical and informing with the entertaining and blood-stirring.

If you do not know The Companion as it is today, let us send you one or two current issues free, that you may thoroughly test the paper's quality. We will send also the forecast for 1916.

Every new subscriber who sends \$2.25 for the fifty-two, weekly issues of 1916 will receive free all the issues for the rest of 1915 and The Companion Home Calendar for 1916.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder

In every instance where you use Blue Ribbon goods you save money. They go further and so cost less than any other. Order a can of Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder when next in your grocer's. The result is sure to please. Sold with a money back guarantee.



Now Showing:

A Full Line of Winter Suitings and Overcoats.

Suits to Measure
from \$17.50

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.

Phone 143 D. W. GARNER, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSION FARES

—TO—

Eastern Canada

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax and other points

Dates of sale, Dec. 1st to 31st, 1915. Return limit 3 months
Extension privileges—stop overs—choice of routes

To Great Britain

via Canadian or American Ports

Dates of sale Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st. Return limit 5 months
Extension privileges—stop overs—choice of routes

To United States

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and many other points

Dates of sale Dec. 1st to 31st, 1915. Return limit 3 months

To Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Dates of sale—Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10, 1915.
Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11, 1916
Return limit April 30th, 1916

Full information, steamship and sleeping car reservations from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent
R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

THE MINISTER'S BRIDE

Of course it was a success, who ever heard of a theatrical performance given by the talented amateurs of Lacombe that was not a success in every particular? And in the long list of entertainments put on by the ladies of Lacombe, "The Minister's Bride" will hold a high place.

Long before the hour of commencing the people started to wend their way to the Comet Theatre, and when the curtain rose on the first act the large hall was filled to capacity.

Each and every one of the four acts was intensely interesting, containing, as they did, much clean and clever comedy. The cast was exceptionally strong, and was made up as follows:

The Minister.—Mr. S. Bird had this difficult part, and made an ideal Shepherd of the Flock. His make-up was perfection, and his acting like a pro. We have never seen Mr. Bird appear to better advantage than he did in this role.

The Bride.—To Miss Belle Simpson fell this very difficult role, but she was equal to the occasion, and proved herself an artist of no mean ability. She looked sweet and pretty, and portrayed the faithful help-mate of the young pastor to perfection. Her selections on the piano were also greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Charity. was a comedy part, and was assigned to Mrs. Misener, and it was certainly well placed. There was not a dull moment while she was on the stage—laughter reigned. Mrs. Misener was, in the opinion of all, one of the bright stars of the cast.

Mrs. Sharp. as portrayed by Mrs. Alexander, was also very amusing, and while it was a minor part was very amusing.

No better acting was ever seen here than that of Mrs. Thorne in the role of "Mrs. Crabbe." Her acting was true to life, and when she spoke her poor subdued husband you would almost think it was real life, and the entire audience felt sorry for poor "Joe." Mrs. Thorne proved to be the right person for the part, and while not a sanctionous turn she was the champion of the right and good.

Mrs. Halpin. as Mrs. Seegood, had kind and helpful words for the young bride, and proved herself a wise peace-maker when occasion demanded it.

Another comedy part that brought down the house was "Mirandy Meek," as interpreted by Miss Euphemia Reid. Miss Reid was dressed for the occasion, and made a very striking figure, while her determined efforts to lead poor "Jim Curtis" to the matrimonial altar convulsed the audience. Jim was stubborn and Miranda was determined, and womanlike, she had her way in the end.

Miss Moro Cameron is a great favorite with Lacombe audiences, and in her part, as "Molly," received hearty applause. Her solos were also greatly enjoyed.

Miss Mae Talbot and Miss Wright were also in the cast, and while their parts were minor ones they were taken very cleverly.

The men in the play were also very good; in fact, it is hard to make any comment on their acting. J. Hutcheon, as "Prof. Wright"; Mr. Thompson, as "Joe Crabbe"; Mr. Crawford, as "Jim Curtis"; and Jack Lundie, as a very wild and frivolous young man, were all good, and kept the audience in roars of laughter while they were before them. We have seen no better acting than that of these young men, and it is to be hoped that before long they will again appear before a Lacombe audience.

The concert part of the programme took place between acts, and was of a very high class.

Mrs. W. F. Graham, always a favorite with Lacombe audiences, sang two solos in her usual sweet manner, and was heartily encored. She never appeared to better advantage than on this occasion.

Mrs. D. L. Garland is another of Lacombe's sweet singers, and her two solos were features of the programme. She, too, has never appeared to better advantage.

age, and richly deserved the applause she received.

Miss Etta Cameron, in Scotch dances, proved the evening's greatest hit. She is an accomplished dancer, and received rapturous applause.

The male quartette, in which Messrs. Penny, Thompson, Dick, and Crawford, took part, was a success.

Probably the water has not got a very good ear for music; he thinks it could be improved upon. They gave two heart-rendering of two very pretty songs. How it happened has not been fully explained, but Penny blames Grimes, and Grimes says Penny is another. According to Penny it happened through him getting Grimes to make copies of the songs for the quartette. Of course Grimes was expected to copy the songs as they were written in the original, but he undertook to improve on the various copies, with the result that each of the singers had different words before him when he got up, and the result was disastrous. Grimes denies this, and says that the break-down was natural as Penny cannot sing anyway—and there you are. The efforts of the quartette, however, were greatly enjoyed.

The quartette—Misses Etta and Moro, Cameron, and Messrs. Thompson and Crawford—well rendered and heartily received.

Mrs. Thorne was accompanist, and performed her duties in a most capable manner.

The ladies of St. Andrew's are to be congratulated upon the great success of their efforts, and it is the hope of our citizens that in the not distant future they will present another play. They are always sure of a good audience.

P. RUSSELL, Sec.-Treas.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Branch of the Women's Institute was held in the Rest-Room on Wednesday afternoon, December 1st. A report of the work accomplished for the year, and its financial standing, was read by the Secretary, Officers elected for 1916 were: President, Mrs. Shaw; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Young; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Newton; Secretary, Miss G. Poole.

The Directors are: Mrs. T. F. Roberts, Mrs. H. Talbot, Mrs. Rainforth, and Mrs. Redig. The financial report will be sent in later.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the Rest-Room on Saturday afternoon, 1st. Miss Dora Talbot gave a splendid paper on "The School Lunch." We were sorry that any of the members missed Miss Talbot's paper, as it was too good to miss.

At the last meeting of the Women's Institute the question of keeping up the Rest-Room was discussed at some length, and it was decided that as the Rest-Room is kept up for the benefit of the shopping public and fills a need which the business people of the town do not, at present, feel disposed to fill, it is right that the merchants of the town be asked to continue their contributions to this fund. The secretary, Miss Pool, will communicate with these gentlemen later, and a list of all contributors will be posted up in the Rest-Room.

The Women's Institute is taking up the Red Cross work in earnest this year, and every woman in the district is asked to come and assist with the good work.

SHEEPMEN ATTENTION

The regular annual meeting of the Lacombe Wool Growers' Association will be held in the Town Hall Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, for the election of officers for the coming year, and to hear the report of this year's wool and ram sales. All interested in sheep raising are cordially invited to be present.

A. W. SHARP, Pres.
T. F. ROBERTS, Sec.-Treas.

A GRAND YIELD OF WHEAT

James Eadie has just finished threshing his wheat, and makes a bid for the record crop. His Marquis wheat averaged fifty-four bushels and three pecks to the acre, machine measure. Can you beat it?

MARRIED

PALMER-HANKINS.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on Wednesday, December 1st, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, Guy Ellsworth Palmer, to Edith Ethelyn Hankins, both of Bentley.

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committee of one in their respective divisions to act in connection with the Military Hospital Commission re-turned soldiers.

Re matter of disputed survey in S. E. 25-40-23-4, location of survey was agreed upon by all parties concerned, the council declining to put in a survey.

The following accounts were passed for payment:

Tool repairs, \$5.96; nails, \$7.15; office supplies, \$12.40; lumber, \$18.53; postage for the year, \$101.25; Sec.-Treasurer, \$137.50; Councilors fees and mileage, \$212.75; labor on roads, \$2,380.00.

Election of new Council in January, 1916.—The following will act as returning officers (giving address and polling place):

Div. 1.—R. W. Barritt, Mirror, Carroll School House.

Div. 2.—J. C. Palmer, Alix, Alix.

Div. 3.—Dr. Montgomery, Fountainstown, Hopedale School House.

Div. 4.—Walter Baugh, Clive, Clive.

Div. 5.—A. Thompson, Tristram, Gadsby Lake School House.

Div. 6.—R. L. Simpson, Mirror, J. C. Simpson's house (S.E. 10, 41-22-4).

P. RUSSELL, Sec.-Treas.

STILL ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT MUNITION PLANT

Madison, Wis., Dec. 2.—Fire, believed to have been caused by an explosion, destroyed the plant of the French Battery and Carbons company, South Dickinson street, late last night, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

In addition to the plant of the battery company three railroad cars were burned and the factory of the Northern Electric company adjoining was also damaged by flames.

Just before the blaze was discovered passersby heard an explosion. Shortly after flames were sent shooting from the plant and by the time the fire department arrived the entire building was burned.

The French Battery and Carbons company, which manufactures dry cell batteries, has a large business in the United States and Europe. Since the outbreak of the war it has been supplying the Allies with large stocks of goods.

An investigation by the police has been started.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF GERMAN LINE FOUND GUILTY

New York, Dec. 2.—Three high officials and a subordinate officer of the Hamburg-American line were found guilty tonight in the federal district court of having violated the laws of the United States in sending coal and other supplies to German cruisers in the South Atlantic in the first few months of the European war. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on each of two indictments.

Defendants' counsel was silent as to the verdict. Roger B. Wood, the assistant United States district attorney, who conducted the government's case, had this to say:

"This verdict means only one thing—that the laws of the United States must be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers that if our laws are violated by any one of them and the American government finds it out they will be prosecuted."

An appeal, it seemed certain tonight, will be made to the federal court of appeals, and in case the verdict is upheld, to the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime the defendants probably will remain at liberty on \$5,000 bail.

ARE SYMPATHETIC

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PLANS FOR FARM BUILDINGS

WITH BILLS OF MATERIAL AND INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO BUILD

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3. Beef Cattle Bams. 8. Implement Sheds and
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BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS A WOOD FOR EVERY USE

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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SESSION FIXED FOR JAN 12 IS PRESENT OTTAWA REPORT

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—The Free Press' Ottawa correspondent says:

It is rumored here tonight that parliament will assemble for session on Wednesday, January 12. House-cleaning has commenced in the commons chamber and the senate, and an army of women are engaged during the galleries and seats.

HONORS FOR CARPENTIER

Paris, Dec. 3.—Sergt. Georges Carpentier, champion heavyweight pugilist of Europe, now attached to the French aviation corps, has been decorated with the military cross for brilliant and daring reconnaissances in an aeroplane.

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REASONS WHY

The OLIVER Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. Rapid Escapement—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. Light, Elastic Key Touch—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

Waste in Burning Straw

Soils Greatly Benefitted by Fertilizing Elements in the Straw

From the time the prairie was first cultivated up to a year or so ago it was the general custom generally to burn the piles of straw which dotted the fields after the fall threshing. In fact it is yet a very common practice and a very wasteful one.

It is an established fact that organic matter is essential for soil fertility. No one disputes the fact that our prairie soils are already rich in this essential but in many sections the soils would be greatly benefited by the addition of the fertilizing constituents which are present in the straw.

Hopkins, of Illinois, gives the value of straw for manure purposes of \$1.50 per ton. Wheat straw valued at \$2.58 per ton. The same relative comparison gives the value of fresh farm manure at \$2.22 and barnyard manure at \$2.34 per ton. Any one who destroys a ton of wheat or oat straw, therefore, destroys more fertilizing elements than are contained in the average farm and manure.

The best method of handling straw is to feed it to stock and return the manure to the land. Thus it serves a double purpose—fodder and manure. When fed to horses or cattle on a maintenance ration, or those doing comparatively little work, oat straw is condensed by Hoard's Dairyman's ration one-half to two-thirds the value of good clover hay. The manure from one ton of wheat straw is worth \$1.52 and that from a ton of oat straw is worth \$2.24. Thus the wastefulness of burning straw is evident.

Where sufficient live stock is not kept, however, to use all of the straw in this way, the straw can be returned directly to the land. It may be spread and plowed under or used as a top dressing on grain or pasture.

Disposal of Waste Seed

Government Issues Instructions as to Treatment and Use

Weed seeds made up sixteen per cent of the total weight of a carload of wheat grain was a sample representing over 25,000 bushels of wheat contained only 9.2 per cent, by weight, of pure wheat. The remainder being largely made up of weed seeds.

The statements are embodied in a pamphlet which has just been issued by the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa, copies of which can be obtained by application to the publications branch of the department without cost.

The pamphlet is entitled "Grain Screenings and R. Dymond, B.A., seed analyst, is the author, he having been assisted in the work by B. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion animal husbandman, and P. C. Clifford, Dominion poultry husbandman, who contribute "Residuals," "Peas," "Eggs," "Insects," and "Mites," "Bugs," "Moths," and "Weeds," which the dedicated announcement truly says "is of importance to all concerned in the production, handling and uses of grain and its products."

The heads of the different sections into which the pamphlet is divided are: Composition of Screenings, Uses of Screenings, Grinding, Screening in Feeding Stuff, Flaxseed Screenings, Feeding Experiments. The last mentioned were made most thoroughly with cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, the conclusions reached are elaborately tabulated. The importance of proper screening to the grain grower, the thoroughness of the manufacturer is minutely detailed and a summary given, in which it is set forth:

That the material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley, and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

That up to the present most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been reclaimed and used in various forms in feeding live stock.

That on account of the extremely small size of some of the hard, flinty weed seeds of others, the complete verification of all of the weed seeds in a screening cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings reclaimed over one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the hard weed seeds (black seeds) may be satisfactorily ground and used as a feed for live stock. A small care is taken in the separation and grinding.

That screenings stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly reclaimed, sometimes contain thousands of small, noxious weed seeds. Such material should never be fed as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are used as a feed and are not poisonous. Such material should never be fed as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That screenings without the black seeds may be fed freely to cattle, sheep, or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings combined with other feeds.

That the growth of weeds entails an enormous livestock loss, and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good seedling value it would be unwise to burn them to permit their use in ways that will bring about any increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.

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ONE TIRED WOMAN AND ONE LITTLE OVEN

You have probably been there yourself—perhaps are right now. Bright women all over Canada are getting away from this. They welcome **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** as a most acceptable substitute for their own bread and biscuits.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the crispest, creamiest crackers made. Better still, they are baked in Winnipeg; right at your very door. They come to you fresh as the product of your own oven.

You can have them in air-tight packages or sealed tins as you prefer.

LET MOONEY DO IT



For Rural Credits

Conference Being Held in Chicago in the Interests of the Farmer

The National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations has joined with the general committee of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in issuing a call for a third conference to be held in Chicago November 29 to December 2. The purpose of the conference is to frame legislation for submission to congress at its coming session, intended to provide adequate banking accommodations for farmers, to eliminate the movement for standardization of farm products for purposes of contribution, and to promote the organization of agriculture along lines which will develop the business side of the farm industry.

Delegates from the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the state branches of the American Society of Equity, and other organizations, individual farmers and landowners are invited to represent the agricultural interests in this conference, while the financial interests probably will be represented by committees from the American Bankers' association and the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association. With a view of securing quick action and avoiding the necessity of extended hearings in Washington, the joint committee on rural credit of the United States Senate and House of Representatives has been asked to attend and to participate in the proceedings.

Particular interest attaches to the active part taken by the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations, which recently won the fight against an increase in grain freight rates thus saving between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 annually to the grain growers of the middle west. It is considered significant that on organization so widely representative of agricultural interests is now turning its attention to legislation on rural credits.

Saskatchewan Live Stock Distribution

Under the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, the provincial department of agriculture of Saskatchewan distributed a total of 2,000 head of cattle to farmers this summer. P. F. Bredt, acting live stock commissioner, was in charge of the business. The bulk of the advance in these prices it was difficult to buy but the market was tight at right prices, consequently many head of short horns were purchased at an advance of \$5.00.

At amendment to the above act, that spring made it possible for the department to distribute bulls on a quarter cash basis. As a result of this about 70 bulls were distributed as compared with 24 last year. A big demand now prevails for bulls, and there will possibly be purchased throughout the west this winter. Some of the districts receiving cattle this year were Kerrobert, Bush Lake, Delton and Eldred districts, north of Shellbrook, and Wadena.

The remains of an amphitheatre famous during the reign of Nero, have been discovered at Pozzuoli, near Naples, and already the first row of seats has been uncovered from the volcanic deposits under which the whole is buried. The amphitheatre is 400 feet long and 200 feet wide.



WHAT MOTHERS NEED

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not just but weak, nervous, irritable. Such women need that blood strength that comes by taking SCOTT'S EMULSION. It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline. If you or mother tire easily or lack run down, SCOTT'S EMULSION will build up your SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work apparently is never done, try to disguise their condition and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family.

When mothers are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down their nerves and nervous system, how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all things is good blood, and that good blood, is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none so good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are a blood-making, health-restoring, health-giving, every suffering woman, every woman who would lead a normal life, should give these pills a trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Action, Wis., writes: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had backache, blood troubles, and was unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be getting very low, and by run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I felt as if I was getting on my feet again. I am now in good health and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I have found them an splendid medicine for children. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box. Write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., for a free trial box."

Big Cattle Industry

In connection with the offer of the Canadian government to purchase the Great Britain with beef, one of the most interesting enterprises in the history of Canadian agriculture has been launched. It is proposed to utilize the surplus of Canadian beef, which is in excess of the requirements of the Dominion, where millions of tons of the very finest kind of grasses grow, and fatten cattle for the British and continental trade.

The scheme is being supported by the Alberta and Dominion governments, and a large number of the foremost and wealthy stockmen of Ontario are taking an interest in it. Half a million acres of land have been secured for the purpose. It is not intended to start big ranches but small ones which will be stocked and maintained under experienced cattle men.

Minard's Liniment for sale every where.

A Prosperous Area

Adv. at an account of very favorable views from the southern territory of this province. All over the Boundary, Ontario and Kentucky districts the crops have been exceptionally good. There is very good mining activity. The demand from the prairie for lumber has led to the opening of numerous logging camps, and the lumber is starting up. There are no hills here, but on the contrary some of the most beautiful deposits of coal and iron ore. A correspondent, who has covered one hundred miles during the last week, has seen a fine view of the southern part of the province, and has a splendid fall and winter view.

Small acreage available

A small acreage was requested by the contractor to come down to deal with the land. The contractor has been offered the small acreage for sale. The contractor has been offered the small acreage for sale. The contractor has been offered the small acreage for sale.

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Big Drop in Prices of FURS and FUR GARMENTS

It is a matter which will interest every fur trader and every fur wearer. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply.

From Trapper to Weaver

Black wool is now the most popular of all the woolen goods. It is a matter which will interest every fur trader and every fur wearer. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply. The prices of furs and fur garments have dropped sharply.

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John Hallam Limited

Room 225 Hallam Building, Toronto, Canada.

Comets in War Time

The curious are noting that in the past four centuries various great comets have been visible in the European dominions only eleven times, and that each time such an appearance has coincided with great wars in which Russia has been engaged. The only exceptions to the rule are the bright comet that was plainly visible every winter in Russia has been at war with Japan, and the comet which appeared in 1877 and the war with Japan, in the latter case a faint comet being visible in January, 1900.

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The Agricultural Commission

An order-in-council has been issued by Dominion commission to investigate agricultural problems. The person of this commission has not yet been announced. This action of the government is a result of the conference held in Winnipeg last November between representatives of the western grain growers and manufacturers, after which a joint memorandum was prepared asking for the appointment of the commission. It is gratifying to see that, not only have the manufacturers and farmers decided to forget their differences, but that they have also been able to combine in advocating a common policy which is apparently sound enough to recommend itself to the Dominion government. This much has been accomplished by the ultimate benefit which will be derived will be determined by the character of the men who are appointed to the commission. We trust that these appointments will not be conferred as rewards for professional politicians but will be given to men who understand agricultural conditions and who are willing to devote unlimited time and energy to the problems before them—Industrial Farming.

Country life is dying in America because of the drudgery of the farm and the loneliness of his wife, according to William B. Stead, an Englishman, talking to the International Irrigation congress in Stockton, Cal. To substantiate his statement he cited statistics to show that between 1900 and 1910 the country population increased only 4 per cent, while the increase of population in the cities was 40 per cent.

Germany Cornered Drug

In regard to the recent circular of the German Imperial board of health, advocating the use of a preventive inoculation against typhoid fever, in exterminating the typhoid fever, Andrew Balfour, of the Wellcome Laboratories, London, calls attention to some statistics which show that the exports for that country of sublimated sodium nitrate in 1917, 258 tons of sublimated sodium nitrate were shipped from La Guaira to Germany, the shipments in former years averaging something over 100 tons annually. A little of the seed has been shipped to the United States, but none to England. Mr. Balfour considers this another proof of German preparation for the "great day."

Some idea of the marvelous improvement in the materials of engineering that has been made in recent years may be obtained from the fact that it is now possible to obtain four times as much work from a square foot of armor plate as was obtained fifteen years ago. Further, the armor plate is now made in a square foot of armor plate has been reduced 75 per cent, yet it has sufficient strength to resist the heaviest stress of the steel used today in 300 per cent greater than it was at the commencement of the 20th century.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters. He asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he found the regiment in a hostile country, and he

